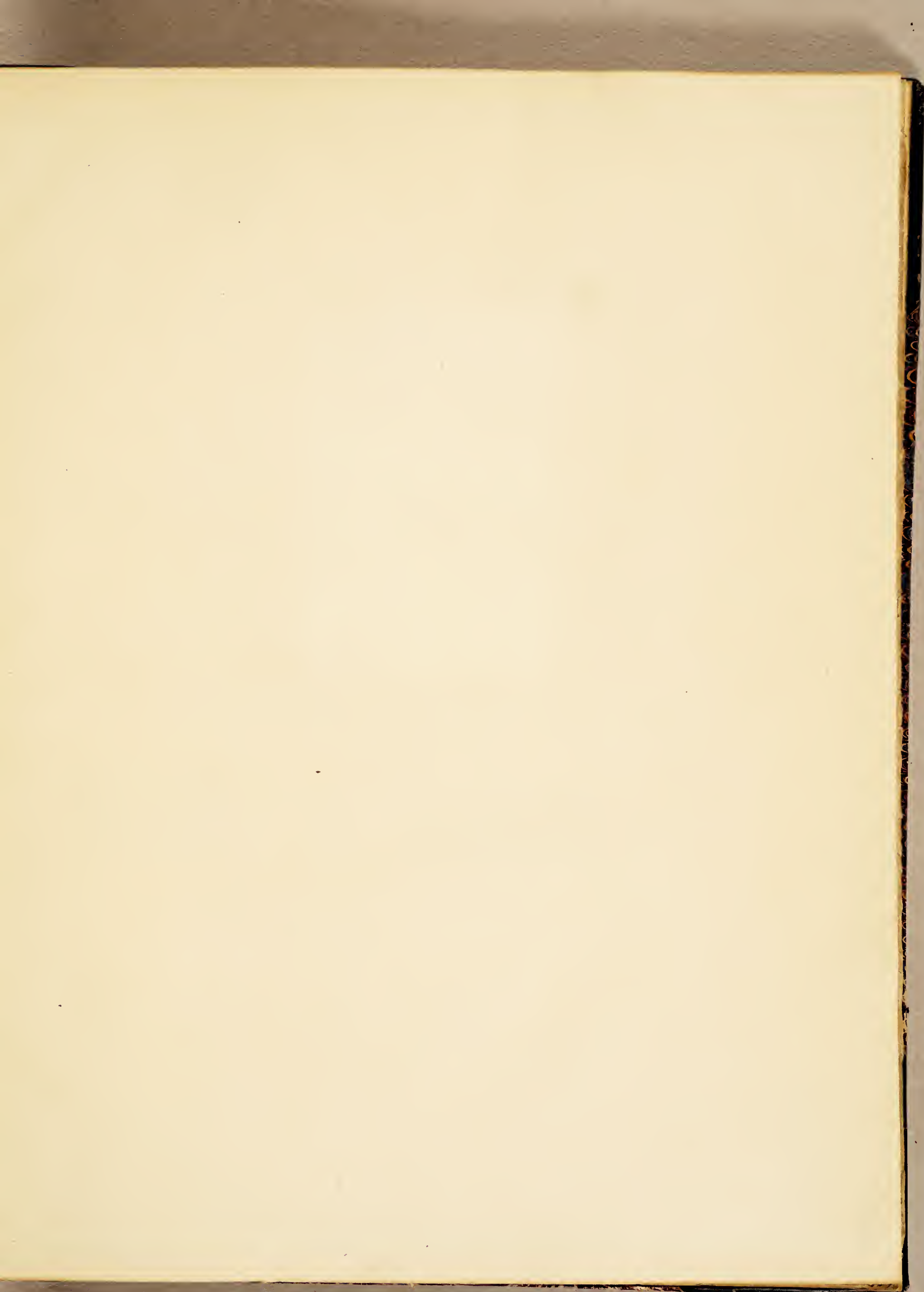
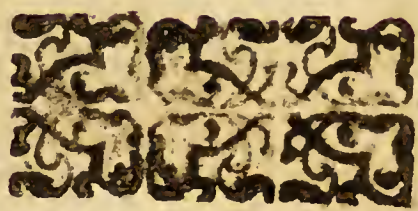


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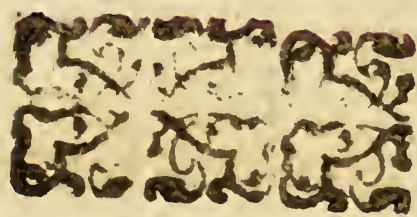


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THREE
SEVERALL
TREATISES CON-
CERNING THE TRUCE
AT THIS PRESENT
propounded.

The first, laying open divers Considerations and Reasons, why a Truce ought not to bee Contracted: Propounded unto the High and Mightie Lords the *States Generall* of the *United Provinces*: By the right Honble the Commissioners and Deputies of the most Hon: authorized Company of *West India*. In their owne behalfe.

The second, discusseth this question very pithily and at large, whether or no it bee lawfull to make Truce with the King of *Spaine*, with divers fitting Considerations.

Lastly, here is added a Remonstrance, represented to the *States* theyr Excellencies, In the behalfe of the King of *Bohemia*, which hath a respect vnto the Affaires in *Germanie*.

*Aliterally and faithfully Translated out of the
Low. Dutch Copie.*

LONDON.
Printed for Nathaniel Butter and Nicholas Bourne.
1630.

SEVERAL

THEATRES COM-

PARING THE TRUCE

AT THE PRESENT

PERIOD

The History of the present Condition
of the Theatre, and the manner in which
it is conducted, is a subject of great
importance, and one which has
of late years attracted much of the
public attention.

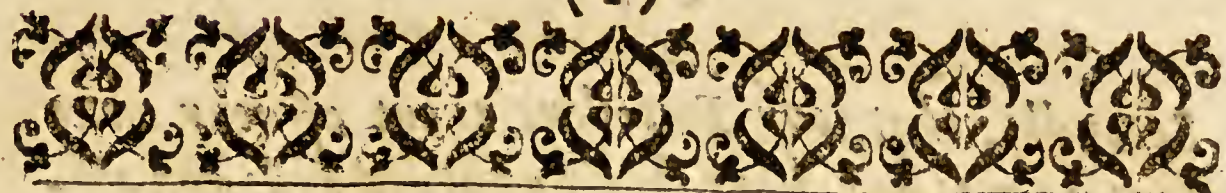
The second, and perhaps the most
important, and one which has of late
years attracted much of the public
attention, is the subject of the
management of the Theatre.

I shall now add a few remarks
on the subject of the management
of the Theatre, and on the manner
in which it is conducted.

It is a subject of great importance,
and one which has of late years
attracted much of the public
attention.

LONDON

Printed by J. B. Nichols and Co. 11, St. Paul's Church-yard.



Three severall Treatises concerning the Truce at this present propounded.

High and Mightie Lords.



Lthough wee assure our selues and are confident, that your Excellencies and Lordships both according to your wonted wisdom can, and according to your speciall benevolence and favour towards vs, will take into Consideration; that an especiall duty doth vs all generally bind, both to the conseruation and increasing of our Company, and to the safetie and welfare of our welbeloued Countrey. Yet neuerthelesse, wee cannot but esteeme our selues particularly obliged, to shew to your Excellencies in all submissiue manner briefly, the chiefeft matters which in this particular are to bee considered of.

I

First, ought to bee taken into consideration, with what desire and expectation, the erecting of this Company hath both by all good Patriots amongst our selues, as also by all welwilling Neighbours and others without our State, been earnestly looked and hoped for. And how at last notwithstanding much opposed, with the Contradictions and gainstanding of some, the same though slowly is brought to good effect.

A. 3

Second.

Secondly, that your Excellencies out of your owne voluntary motions, haue freely afforded ayde and assistance to your Subiects. And by forme of mutuall contract, and reciprocall engagement, haue promised in case of Warre to yeeld them all helpe and furtherance and by Contract with forraigne Nations, to maintaine them in their Corporation.

3.

Thirddly, that hereupon, the Capitall of this Company, by the inducements of the Directors thereunto appointed by your Excellencies, hath beene wholly furnished and made compleat, euen by such as your Excellencies your selues may iudge and perceiue to stand, for the maintainance of the true reformed Religion, & Liberties of our own Country. In somuch, that diuers euen from a poore stocke, haue largely Contributed.

4.

Fourthly, that by reason of this Company, from the first beginning, diuers ships haue both beene built, and bought, and diuers employed, which otherwise had laine still out of Service, for want of Commerce, Traffique, and employment.

5.

Fifthly, that by this Company, many and great Ships haue beene built, to the manifest and apparent encrease, of the Nauie and Nauigation. And especially, many faire and swift Pinaces.

6.

Sixthly, that the number of our Ships hath from time to time so encreased, that for the present wee can make aboue an hundreth sayle of very faire well rigged Ships,

(2)

Ships, fit for warlike employment, beeing of severall bignesse, and now at Sea, ready for service.

7.

Seauenthly, that we haue entertained vpon the same Ships a great number both of Marriners and Souldiers continually; so that the precedent yeare, we employed in our service about nine thousand men, and now at this present dee employ neare vpon fifteene thousand. Now by this meanes our men are wonderfully trained vp to Nauigation.

By this meanes are made diuers expert Pilots, and a great number so well exercised, that our Country may now continually find some fit and able men, both to serue for Master and other inferior offices in their Nauie.

8

Eighthly, that we haue victualed the same ships, some for twelue, some fifteene, some for eighteene, and some for more Moneths.

9.

Ninthly, that we haue so furnished our ships with great shot, that the last yeare wee had in our Nauie 264. brasse Peeces, among the which were many Demiculuerins, and neare vpon 1400. great Falcons, which number this yeare is palpably increased. so that now, wee haue aboue foure hundred brasse Peeces, and aboue 2000. Falcons, besides 600. Peeces for stone shot.

10.

Lastly, that wee haue provided and furnished the same Nauie, with a great quantitie of Powder, which was most made heere. So that this last yeare, wee haue bestowed vpon our Navy, aboue an hundred thousand

thousand pounds of Gunpowder. Out of all which premises doth plainly appeare, what traffique and trading our Equipage hath caused amongst vs, how many men we haue imployed: With what admirable forces we haue enriched your Excellencies Navy. Whereby great helpe and furtherance is administred to your Excellencies, in time of need and danger. As experience hath taught of late (without pride be it spoken) when our Company stood this Country in great stead, in their late Broyles and Inconueniencies.

And now stands farther to bee considered: What riches and treasure their Ships haue brought into these Countries.

First, passing by and omitting, whatsoever hath come in former yeares, as Gold, Elephants teeth, Greines, Hides, Skins, Wood, Salt, and the like; (by way of Commerce and Traffique) the Siluer, Coined and Vncoined, which hath beene obtained, by ouercomming the Fleet of *Noua Hispania*, doth amount to such an infinite treasure, that neuer the like Prize hath beene brought in, eyther here, or elsewhere.

Secondly, wee haue these late ensuing yeares depriued our Enemies, and enriched our owne Country, with a great deale of *Indigo*. Insomuch, that towards the latter end of the last, and beginning of this yeare, aboue foure thousand Cases haue beene brought in.

Thirdly, a very great quantitie of Sugar; inso-much, that this present yeare onely hath beene brought in by vs, some three thousand Chests.

Fourth-

Fourthly; a wonderfull great number of raw Hides; especially this yeere, above fixe and thirtie thousand wrested from the Enemy.

Fifthly, such a worthy deale of Cochineel, as neuer came in these Countries before.

Sixthly, an unspeakable deale of Tobacco, which now is become great Merchandize.

Lastly, great riches and treasure in all manner of costly lapidarie filke, silke Wares, Muske, Amber, all kind of Drugs, Brasill Wood, Camperie Wood, and other wares, (which were tedious to relate) so that wee haue already brought into these Countries many millions. All the which Wares, are bought and dispersed amongst the Inhabitants here; some vsed, others transported, and howsoeuer thereby are your Excellencies Subjects enriched, the decayed traffique increased, and the Convoy strengthened.

It may soone bee perceiued what losse our enemies haue hereby sustained. Moreover wee haue surprised many Galleons from the King of Spaine, which formerly were esteemed as invincible Vessels; besides many other Warlike ships; passing ouer with silence, above two hundred ships, as also Barques. Which we haue afforced to our selues, appropriated to our owne vse, & in part destroyed.

The same our Ships haue overmastered the rich and mightie Citie *S^t. Salvador* in *Brasill*, and possessed for a while, ransacked *Portorico*, and explained the way, to command the most enclosed Havens, and haue destroyed and demolished the Castle of *Saint Margarita*.

B

By

By which manner of doing, wee haue not onely impouerished the King of *Spaine*, and emptyed his Cash, but also expoted him to excessive expences.

Wee say, wasted his bankes or Cash.

First, withdrawing from him so much siluer, as so much bloud out of a veine.

Secondly, in diminishing his Custome and poundage, as well in *Portugall* as *Spaine*. But hitherto, especially in *Portugall*; because, there at the Egreffe and returne, thirtie *per Cento* are to be paid.

Thirdly, also in respect of the forenamed poundage, for want of returne thence, his Subjects are disanimated and discouraged, either to ship goods, or send ships, so that the Commerce and Trafique of *Portugall* and *Spaine* dayly decreaseth, and their Sugar remaines vpon their hands in extream quantitie. In *Brasill* for want of ships, and feare of our Nauie, so driuen to great charges.

Fourthly, because we doe hinder the transposition of *Blackmoores*, from the which he doth not onely receiue great Custome, but also by them all things are furthered, and so he is put to more expences.

First, because hee must fortifie and secure his Nauy, for whereas he durst permit his Treasure to passe with 6. 7. or 8. Gallies, hee is compelled to procure thrice as many, and yet dare hardly proceed for feare of our Ships.

Secondly, because he was driuen to surprize and regaine the Citie of *Saluador*, with a Nauy of 60 sayle of Ships, in the which were fiftene thousand men; Which enterprize, although to small successe, cost
him

him according to the computation of all discreet Iudgements, a hundreth and fiftie tun of treasure: and yet was so frustrated, that he got an emptie place, instead of a Mountaine, a Mouse.

Thirdly, because he is forced to entertaine Fortifications upon all his Coasts and Hauens (for he knowes not where to expect vs) his Garisons increase continually, and he sends amunition continually, and in lieu he did receiue now he deburseth money, where it cometh to passe, that his reuenues waxe small. And by the way might so be opposed that he should haue but a small remainder of the same. And this also might come to passe that we might hinder their Spanish Nauie of Terra firma, Hondarus, and Noua Hispania, From arriving in their due and appointed time, and from wintering in their desired ports (as lately hath beene experienced by our Fleet, under the command of the Admirall Adriaem Ians. Pater) to their unexpressible expences, and dangerous passage, in an unaccustomed season, so that his enterprize may be altogether frustrated.

Out of all which appeares, that the Kings Chests are emptie, that his credit failes, and all his adherents are forced to breake, and stoope low, his Mariners here are vn satisfied; insomuch, that euery one that lookes with an indifferent eye, may perceiue that this our East India Companie hath afforded the King of Spaine an irreparable opposition and damage, and is like to make this breach greater, if her proceedings be but continued, and seasonably seconded.

Vnto which premisses serue these subsequent occasions,

casions which neuer yet were incident, nor euer are like to be; to wit, that diuers of his Countries of greatest importance are sore diuided. For the diuision is among the *Spaniards* themselves, and there is no small jealousie among the *Negroes* and ouermastered *Barbarians*. Vnto which inconueniences, he cannot administer a remedie, by reason of the want of money, yet he wants the beneuolence of all men there. Which iumpe of occasion we can waite on, and beat him at his owne weapons.

We haue now also by our owne losse, and at our owne cost learned this flight, to touch him boldest where hee is weakest. If now the current of this our streame should bee stopped, hee will recover his strength, and restore all things to a new forme vnkowne to vs.

Wee will not expect now that your Excellen: will hereafter, eyther slight or forget the seruice of our Company performed for our Countreyes. For otherwise as we haue declared and propounded to your Excel: the benefit and comodity. Which this Country hath enjoyed by the proceeding and good successe of our Companie: so could we likewise make knowne vnto your Excellen: diuers most euident damages and losses which wee are like to sustaine, and consequently would ensue, if the knot of this vnited Companie should once bee vn-tyed. For as the benefit of this worke hath bene great in the successe, which worke we haue brought to perfection with excessive charges, with great hazard and danger; so all the world may soone perceiue, and all men doe already foresee, that if the
 Strength

Strength and power of this company should be restrained by the dissolving of the same, there would inevitably follow the direct contrarie, vnto whatsoever wee haue deducted for the prosperitie of these Countries.

As first. Wee shall not bee able to employ our ships, and therefore be constrained to sell and put off many of them, nay the most part at small vnder rates: build no more, hyre no more. but whereas now and then, some false knave or other, doth secretly conuey some ship furniture, ammunition, or ship vnto the Enemy, wee should see our best ships fittest for War, and Navigation, transported thither before euery mans eyes, without feare or parting backe.

Secondly, Wee should not bee able to yeeld seruice and employment to our Mariners, which would cause them to flye to the Enemy, and tender him their seruice.

Thirdly, it is to be feared that the same our sea-men hauing tasted the sweetnesse of our bootie and Prizes would betake themselves to Pyrates, and so ouerthrow the safety of our Navigation.

Fourthly, that (as in the former Truce) men will study and endeavour to saile with lesse charges, and so omit shot and ammunition, or at leastwise take that which is but slight and of no value, and so in time of need and common danger, we shall bee to seeke, and found vnprovided.

Also, wee shall not procure such abundance of costly wares into our Countries, or at leastwise not so cheape and at so small charges, considering that all must passe vnder the heauie burden of our ene-

mies Toll and Custome, so that the Creame will be skimmed off before the milke come to our hands, whence must of necessitie ensue a decrease in Trading, and all manner of Trafique.

Contrariwise, the K. of *Spaine* shall by this meanes obtaine and recouer his Gold & Siluer Springs and veynes at liberty, get forward againe, waxe strong, redresse and rectifie the great disorder in yonder parts. Reedifie his decayed Fortresses, build new, in stead that now he findes them laid open. He will also then eyther allure the Sauages to himselfe, or otherwise extirpate them, who now doe much incline to vs. In a word, he wil so reestablish all things there, that it will bee in vaine for vs to endeauour that way in future time.

That all this is truth, wee shall need no other witnessses to testifie, then common voyces, for the most part euen of those that are as farre off, or of your Excellencies subiects, who doe vnanimously acknowledge that they haue euer been of that opinion, that nothing can be enterprized more preiudicial to our common Enemy, then to assault him in those parts, whence he doth obtaine with what hee doth curbe all Christendome, and whereby he hath now many yeares aspired to the vniuersall Monarchy. And that therefore according to the beginnings, they doe perceiue themselves not deceiued in their opinion and judgement. Wee doe appeale to our Enemy himselfe, who cannot Conceale that there is nothing presseeth them so sore, nor vrgeth more to desire a Truce then the weapons of our Company and that if this Thorne were but out of their foot, they

they will then giue vs whatsoeuer advantage.

Insomuch then, the Intrest of a common harme is greater then that of particular copartners, who (as they say concerning the most part) haue aduentured their monies more for loue, then greedinesse of gaine, they could easily endure that losse which should befall them by the dissolution of the Company, if thereby the common good and publicke weale were furthered. Because by this meanes the party will recouer his strength, take breath, get new blood and vigour, and to the contrary these Countries will decay and faint, and straine one of their best points, and (if we might be so bold to say) lame an arme.

Also it might come to passe, that this businesse might be vndertaken by some other, and wee stand and be spectators onely, and so neuer come to bee our selues againe in this matter. The most we might expect should bee a Competencie, and Dependencie on others.

In Conclusion then. Wee doe most submissiue request and intreat, that your Excel: (according to your wonted wisdom) would bee pleased to prevent these forenamed Inconueniencies and losses: and not suffer our Companie (as we haue deducted before) to be ruinated by a Truce, and the *Spaniards* to take breath and gather strength. But rather that it would please your Excellen: to mainrayne our Company in their former right, & incourage, and strengthen them in their good purpose and resolution, and to suffer them to ioy & reape the fruits of so many dangers, hazards, paines and troubles

as their Capitals and Services have vndergone and sustained, and the good respect which they haue deserued from this State. Not shuffling and putting frō vs, that great blessing which the Lord hath begun to bestow vpon their Countries, by the meanes of this Company.

And so wee trust that the same blessing will continue amongst vs, to the propagation of his name, and honour and inlighting of our owne Countrey. Vnto the which, according to our meane indeanours we are and will be still willing to Contribute. And will alwayes bee ready to declare further reasons of this our backwardnesse to your Excellencies, and will euer remaine, &c.

Your Excellencies, most humble Servants.

*The Deputies of the authorized
West India Companie. At
their Meeting the 19.*

Was thus Subscribed.

REYNIER REBEL.	ANTHONY GODIN.
IOHAN DE ZAET.	MARCVS VAN VALI.
A. PIETTERSONS.	KENEVRCH.
SYMON VERDOES.	GERRIT. VAN NYEVROE.
DIDRICH SCHERP.	IOHAN DE MOOR.
ALBERT WITPERINCK.	ABRAHAM OYENS.



Diuers Conscionable Considerations
vpon this Question :

*Whether in Conscience men may contract a Truce
with the King of Spaine.*

BEfore any thing bee vndertaken, it is necessary, that in the first place this question be made, Whether or no it be agreeable to Gods most holy will, & may be performed with a safe conscience.

The Prince of *Orange*, of blessed and happy memory, When as there was to bee treated at *Bourborgh* in *Flanders*, concerning a Peace with the King of *Spaine*, aswell in the behalte of the the Queene of *England*, as on the behalte of these Countries, did then chiefly pause vpon this point, and to this end called together an Assembly or Synode of Clergie men, to consult of that matter. It were very requisite that our high and mighty Superiours followed the same steps, and in this Treaty of Truce, did consult with the Ministers of God, and so take Counsell from his owne Word. But notwithstanding this is vnlikely at thistime, yet will not these few considerations proue vnnecessary and vnprofitable, even to the satisfying and informing the consciences of those who shal hereafter read and peruse them. My desire therefore is, that they may bee considered and thought vpon, with vnfaigned loue towards God, in his feare, and for his Truths sake.

C

The

The Question here is not, Whether or no wee may with a safe Conscience make war against the King of *Spaine*, and while he continues war, proceed and continue ours against him. Wee hold this affirmative, and lay it as a ground of truth: For we know that true Maxime receiued of all true Christians, and the higher Powers of these Countries, and indeed is grounded vpon the sacred Scriptures, That *the Magistrates doe not beare the Sword in vaine*; but for the suppressing and punishing of the bad, and for the defence of the good; for the good of their Subjects; and consequently, not only against priuate offenders, who haue damaged and wronged this and that particular person, but also against generall and Publicke offenders, who labour to disturbe and overthrow the state of the Land, and the Publickeweale: But the Question is this, Whether or no we may cease making warre; or (to be plainer) Whether wee may for a time, or for certaine yeeres, shut vp and stop our proceedings in warre.

This Question being thus propounded in generall in the *Thesis* or Position, it vnfolds it selfe: For who dares doubt but wee may cease warring with mutual agreement, when the contrary party either requireth, or is willing to doe the same? Therefore the Question propounded in the *Thesis* is without difficulty, except it be among such as either are blood-thirsty, or reuengefull, or intend either to enrich or aduance themselves by the booty and prey; such I meane, as would not deale in this matter according to conscience, but their owne beastly and fleshly lusts.

Here

Here lyes the point in the *Hypothesis*, or conditionall Proposition : that is, when this Question is applyed to our common Enemy, and his state and condition; whether then it may consist with safety of Conscience to contract a Truce with the King of *Spaine*.

And here two things offer themselves to be considered :

First, the Condition of the King of *Spaine*.

Secondly, our state and present condition, and occasions.

For the first, it is certaine, and beyond doubt, that the King of *Spaine*, our enemy, doth not now enter into Treatie with vs concerning a Truce, either out of loue to peace, or loue to our persons.

This is manifest and evident in the proceedings of all his warres from time to time, also in his warres continued against vs. It doth appeare that he aymes onely to erect his supposed and imagined vniuersall Monarchie, and absolute Dominion. Remember the warres, whereby he did help the Emperour, for the suppressing and subduing of those that were vnited with vs in religion and loue, even while he entertained a Truce with vs. Consider the wars which he euen now vndergoeth in *Italy* against the French King, & other parts of the world; and will treat with vs, not concerning Peace, but a Truce. He esteemes vs his Rebels, he hates vs as such, wherefore he would neuer acknowledge vs for free Countries, nor neuer will as long as the World stands. He onely dissembles, and conceales his malice for a while, against a better and fitter opportunity. How hee

hath continued in his hatred and malice against vs, hath sufficiently beene manifested since our Truce with him hath been expired. What moues him then, and induceth him to this? Nothing but his loue to his owne State, and presupposed and imaginary vniuersall Monarchy. For seeing that it is impossible for him to attaine to that height, through his warres against vs, and that God affords vs in our proceedings of Warre, sufficient meanes, to confirme our State, and debilitate his; hee labours by his Truce to wrest the meanes out of our hands, and so to fortifie and confirme his State against ours, to the end that hee may with more ease and profitable successe, to the increase of our losse, recollect himselfe, and make his war the stronger.

If any one oppose thus; How-euer things are, yet in the time of Truce wee shall possesse and enioy rest and tranquility, without Warre and combustion; then ought this to be considered of;

Whether or no this can vndoubtedly be affirmed. For if wee can be assured of rest and peace, what neede so many Souldiers be kept in seruice, laid in Garrison vpon all the Frontiers? Why doe wee not saue these Charges, and decrease our cost? Hence appeares then, that wee cannot be secure, and certaine of the fidelity of our Enemy, or of any rest and peace, euen in time of the Truce.

This must needs be so; for we deale with an Enemy, who neither stands to his word nor promise,

mise, although confirmed with his owne hand, seale, and Oath.

Those Maximes of your Popish Counsels, that no faith is to bee kept with Heretickes, is knowne throughout the whole World, and the practise of the same is made manifest in all Countries. These *Netherlands* have by wofull experience tryed and tasted of *Spanish* infidelity: doe but read those passages that are past, turne over our Histories, and they will abundantly testifie the same.

Shall wee say that the *Spaniard* is by former experience better taught, and is now of another mind and condition? Who shall assure vs of this? It cannot so soone bee said, but may as soone bee denyed. And the Negative is more probable then the Affirmative. For this you must grant, that hee is still bound in conscience to the Pope of *Rome*; and you know that he ascribes to himselfe this authority, that hee can and will free the consciences of men, from their obligation by Oath, that hee can discharge Subiects from their Oath of Allegiance, made to their Prince and Superiours; that hee hath power to stirre vp and incense Subiects against their Kings and Magistrates, to depose Kings, &c.

When now the Pope shall see this to further and prooue beneficiall to the Church of *Rome*, will hee not farre rather haue the power to free the King of *Spaine* from his promise made eyther by subscription or Oath, to such which he holds for Hereticks and rebellious Subiects?

Nay,

Nay, will he not rather ordaine that for the good & benefit of the Church of *Rome*, the King of *Spaine* doe vnawares and suddenly intercepr, and fall a-vpon them. Shall we say, this can be prevented, by entertaining and keeping our Weapons, guarding our frontiers, and being vigilant that they doe not suddenly fall on vs, and so keepe him from his enterprize, and be out of danger? What then will the Truce signifie? which we shall be faine to entertaine in lieu of a defensive warre? and in the meane while barring our selues from all opportunity of aduantaging our selues against our enemies?

Concerning the second point, namely our state and present occasion: The Lords the States of these Countries doe professe to maintaine the true reformed Christian Religion; Thus they declare in their ordaining of their Fast, they shew in their Demonstrations to Kings, Princes, and States, they publish the same in their Proclamations and Ordinances, and they doe well; so that one of the chiefest Maximes of our State, is the managing of the true Christian Religion. Now let vs examine whether the Truce is intended to that end; 'tis certaine that the *Spaniard* doth hate vs for nothing more, and for no other cause but this Religion; he also vseth the same for a pretense to iustifie his warres against vs, and to declare and shew that we haue forfeited our Priuiledges.

He perceiues now, that he cannot attaine vnto all this by open Warre, he therefore labours to bring it to passe by the Truce. And in very deed hee can vse no better meanes: For he knowes how many Sectaries here are amongst vs, all enemies to the
same

same Religion, how many inhabitants in these countries yet cleave and adhere to Popery; how the Priests and Iesuites swarme here, ayming and endeavouring to incense the hearts of the Subjects against our State and Religion: nay more, even to seduce and envelop the very hearts of the Magistrates and Governours. Consider againe, that two sorts of people chiefly doe bend and oppose themselves against our State and Religion; the Papists, and Remonstrants; the Papists pleading and holding, that the State of these Countries is an vsurped State, and that the King of *Spaine* is lawfull Heyre of these Countries. The Remonstrants, because their designe and purpose is dismissed, and their Faction repressed, even out of a bitter hatred and malice against the Religion and government of these Countries, expressing themselves most vilely and violently, yea many times uttering these and the like speeches, *That they doe acknowledge the King of Spaine to be the natural Lord of these Countries.* Now he knowes how the other Sectaries doe vphold and animate these two sorts of people, and that consequently the true Religion hath as many internall as externall enemies. And that these youthes are now compelled to be still, or at least cannot so well and cōueniētly lift vp their heads in time of war as they would doe in time of truce. Experience hath sufficiently taught in the former Truce, how they did endeavour and strive to suppress the Religion amongst vs, what power and subtilty thereunto hath beene vsed, how those factious people and enemies of true Religion, did all at once eleuate and bestirre themselves, to worke out their malice and hatred against

against the Religion. And had not the Lord himselfe wonderfully provided for vs, in what wofull estate had we found our selues? Hence it comes to passe that those that were vnited vnto vs in the same Religion, were in the former Truce thus miserably and earnestly persecuted in *Germany*, and wofully subdued. This is an vndoubted truth, if our Religion be lost, our Countries are lost: now, how neere it was come to this point with our Religion, in the former Truce, cannot but be palpable, to him who is either of vnderstanding or iudgement.

Who doubts, but this proffer of Truce tends to the same scope? Now that the *Spaniard* hates the Religion, and therefore imployes all meanes, and directs all his actions to extirpate the same, is without and beyond dispute. That all Sectaries within these Countries hate Religion, and do but wait for an opportunity to expell the same, needs no prooffe. The *Spaniard* he propounds a Truce, all the Papists amongst vs, all Sectaries, Remonstrants, Bastad-Lutherians, Anabaptists, people without any religion, and such we call Libertines, commend it, call for it, are ready to embrace it. Now consider whether this Truce can possibly serue for the managing, maintenance and defence of the fore-named true Religion. The *Spaniard* expects and hopes that the Sectaries will lift vp their heads, and take an opportunity to suppress this Region. The Sectaries they long and desire to obtaine such an opportunity: especially that knowne and noted Faction, who doe trauell, as it were, in labour, with a bitter hatred, till they can by such an opportunity revenge themselves. This it is that causeth all faithfull Patriots, and true
louers

louers of the fore-named Religion, to bee sensible of the danger, & to apprehend of this Truce so grievously.

Now let it be duely pondered in the feare of God, whether it may consist with a safe conscience, to endanger the Countries, to be deceived, and suddenly and vnexpectedly to be surprized of our enemy; to giue into the hands of our enemies, those meanes which they themselves deeme and iudge to serue for the restauration of their State, and weakning of ours. To yeeld an opportunity to our externall and internall enemies, which they desire and long for, euen to the end they may suppress the true Religion: To forsake and abandon those that are vnited with vs in the true Religion, in *Germany* and else-where, and cast off such meanes as God hath yeelded vnto vs for their restitution: To grieue our Friends, ioy and animate our enemies, and all this at such a time, when *God* doth palpably blesse vs, doth establish our State, and confound our enemies; and so vngratefully reiect Gods mercies and blessings, and trample them vnder our feet. These considerations ought we to take to heart, for no reasons with any ground can preuaile against them, vnlesse we could afore-hand be assured, that the Truce is required, with loue to the welfare of these Countries, and that the *Spaniard* will firmly keep his word: And that by Generall Councell, with consent and approbation of the Pope, that Decree shall be reuoked, That no faith is to be kept with Heretickes; and vnlesse he doe resigne the power of dispensing with Oathes. That also the Sectaries shall bee quiet and still, without turbulency, or endeavouring to suppress Religion; and that all Gouvernours, aswell in generall as particular, shall vnanimously, with all diligence

ligence and integrity, labour and strive to maintaine and further the reformed Religion. For as long as we have not this assurance, the former considerations remaine in full force.

If question be made, what assurance we have against this in time of warre, the answer is at hand. Experience (we know) teacheth vs, that those Armes, which through Gods blessing we beare against our enemies, as it is confest, in time of Truce we must still beare for farther assurance: and whereas by reason of war we are as it were vnited and ioyned together, so that we shall not, like vnto loose brooms, fall asunder: whence will come to passe, that those that are enemies to Religion, shall not have opportunity to put in practise their malicious enterprizes.

The principall thing that can heere be obiected in case of conscience, is, that war is a cruell beast, and this beast will rest at least-wise in time of Truce. But in this case consider, how much the more furious and cruell she will be, after she shall be rouzed out of her sleepe, and how this hath bin already experienced by those grand Armies which the Enemy did produce after the last Truce, as also his power at Sea. This is a lamentable thing, and a matter of conscience, when so much blood is spilt: But what will it be, when the Enemy, by reason of the Truce, shall, hauing recovered his strength, deuoure vs and our children, according to his tyrannous and bloody nature, and cruell disposition? Shall we then thinke no humane blood bee spilt? And to what end I pray' tends the Truce, but to this designe? When the internall enemies of the Countries, vnto true Religion, shall oppose themselves against the defenders and professors of true Religion.

ligion, and then these suppose themselves to have iust cause to defend them, shall within our selues fall together by the eares? Will not this be a wofull spectacle for vs, and pleasing vnto them our enemies? Oh how neere was it come to this push by the former Truce: and had preuailed, if God had not wonderfully provided. Was it not come to the very height of this spectacle.

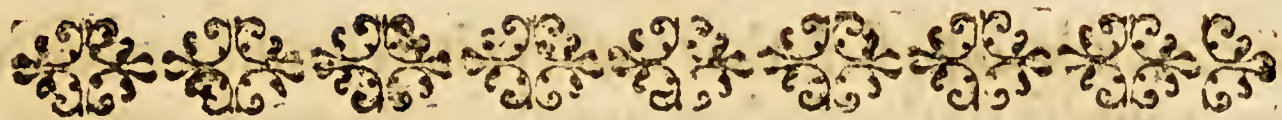
But who are those that speake in this wise? are they not Papists, whose qualities we cannot be vnacquainted with? who, as long as the Armes in these Countreies take good successe, they make a faire shew of being on our side; but as soone as euer the case doth alter, they cannot conceale their villanous malice. Did it not lately appeare, when the enemy was in the *Veluwe*, and when *Amersfort* was lost?

Are they not Remonstrants, whose partiall mindes and intentions doe manifest themselves in all their speeches, writings, and actions? Are they not other Sectaries, who all alike are linked together, to subuert the true Religion, the safety and glory of our State? Notwithstanding they make a faire shew of Peace, and sparing of humane blood, 'tis to spare the Enemy, and fauour them, and to suppress the true Patriots of the Countreys. This is *Sauls* mercie to *Agag* the King of the *Amalechites*, who in the meanwhile vsed all diligence to destroy the vpright King *David*. *Achab* the King of *Israel* fauoured *Benhadad* the King of *Syria*, when he beeing in the vtmost extremity, trusted to this, that the Kings of *Israel* were mercifull Kings.

Such mercy did the Kings of *Israel* shew vnto the Idolatrous Kings, enemies vnto *Israel*, and notwith-

standing they for their parts, cruelly persecuted the Prophets of the Lord, because they did not speake pleasing to their palates. This is the quality of all Hypocrites, and enemies of true Religion; they cry all for mercie, when as wee haue to doe with Idolaters, and enemies of God and his Church: But when they haue to doe with the faithfull seruants of God, protectors of his true Religion, then they haue abandoned and cast off all mercie. Lay downe therefore this sinister mercie, lest that punishment which was threatned and befell the mercifull Kings of *Israel*, befall you also. Shew your mercy to the *Israel* of God, who are persecuted by the Idolater and false-worshippers: Looke vpon God, and the iustice of our Cause: Labour to further Gods Honour, and to defend the true Religion, to protect our owne Countrie against our Common sworne Enemy. Doe this in holy zeale, in Gods feare, with a confident boldnesse and Courage; and the Lord of Hosts bee with you. *Amen.*

Remonstrance



Remonstrance

To be shewed and presented, in behalfe of
the King of *Bohemia*, vnto the High and Mighty
Lords, the Lords the States Generall of the Vni-
ted Low-Countrie Prouinces.

*Concerning this present Treatie of ceasing Armes, or
Truce.*

High and Mighty Lords:

V Hereas it hath pleased Almighty God
to giue so good a successe vnto the wars
of the high & mighty Lords the States
of the Vnited Prouinces, aswell by Sea as by Land,
so that the Enemy finding himselfe in great extremi-
tie, is constrained to seeke after a Truce and ceasing
of Armes, thereby to breathe himselfe: His Maie-
stie of *Bohemia*, who also is partaker of this happines,
and herein doth congratulate your Excellencies, can-
not but (through and for the inseparable loue, which
from old time hath bin between His Maiesties House,
and is yet maintained in this State, as also in respect
of the common interest) earnestly intreate and re-
quest your Excellencies, that in case they should finde
and deeme it necessary, profitable, and for the best
of their Prouinces, to assent vnto a Treaty of Truce:
That they would be pleased not to draw a conclusion,
vnlesse the restitution of his Maiestie bee therein ex-
pressely set downe, agreed, and comprehended.

Considering

Considering, first, that these vnited Prouinces cannot promise to themselues, much lesse expect any security, rest, or peace, as long as *Germany*, and especially the *Palatinate*, doe remaine vnder the suppression of the House of *Austria*, and *Spaine*: Considering that by how much more the forementioned House of *Austria* shall hence-forward chance to eleuate and establish her fortune and dignity, in the ruine, losse, and destruction of the most Illustrious Houses and kindred of *Germany*; and aboueall, of the *Prince Elector Palatine*; by so much the more, meanes and opportunitie will be yeelded vnto them, for the ioyning of the forces together of the whole body of the Empire, and for the bending of all their power against the State of these Countries, in all accidentall occasions whatsoever, being proffered and presented vnto them, without taking notice of any treaty or agreement. Whereas secondly, to the contrary, the forementioned house of *Austria* and *Spaine*, with their adherents, (who hitherto, by their vniust and ouerchargeable proceedings, haue stirred against them the displeasure and ill will of all the Euangelicall Princes of the Empire) begin now to feare some euill euent, and fearfull alteration, disturbance, and subuersion in their affaires: which feare is much accrewed, through the euident and manifest Victories of the high and mighty Lords the States generall of these Vnited Prouinces.

Thirdly, this being very euident and apparant, that the malice and hatred that the House of *Austria* and *Spaine* doe beare to the House of the *Prince Elector Palatine*, principally doth hence proceed, Because the same House hath euer beene well addicted and affectioned, and hath euer as much as in her lay, furthered
and

and favoured the welfare, profit & increase of whatsoever did concerne the State of these Low-Countries. For which causes, the Emperour formerly hath shewed and declared vnto the King of *Spaine*, in his Letters, dated the 14 of *Octob.* 1621. (which Letters are now in the hands of his Maiesty of *Bohemia*, and are truely the very originall Letters) that this State of the Vnited Prouinces can neuer be brought vnder the obedience and power of *Spaine*, as long as the House of the Elector *Palatine* is not wholly extirpated, and cut off from the Empire.

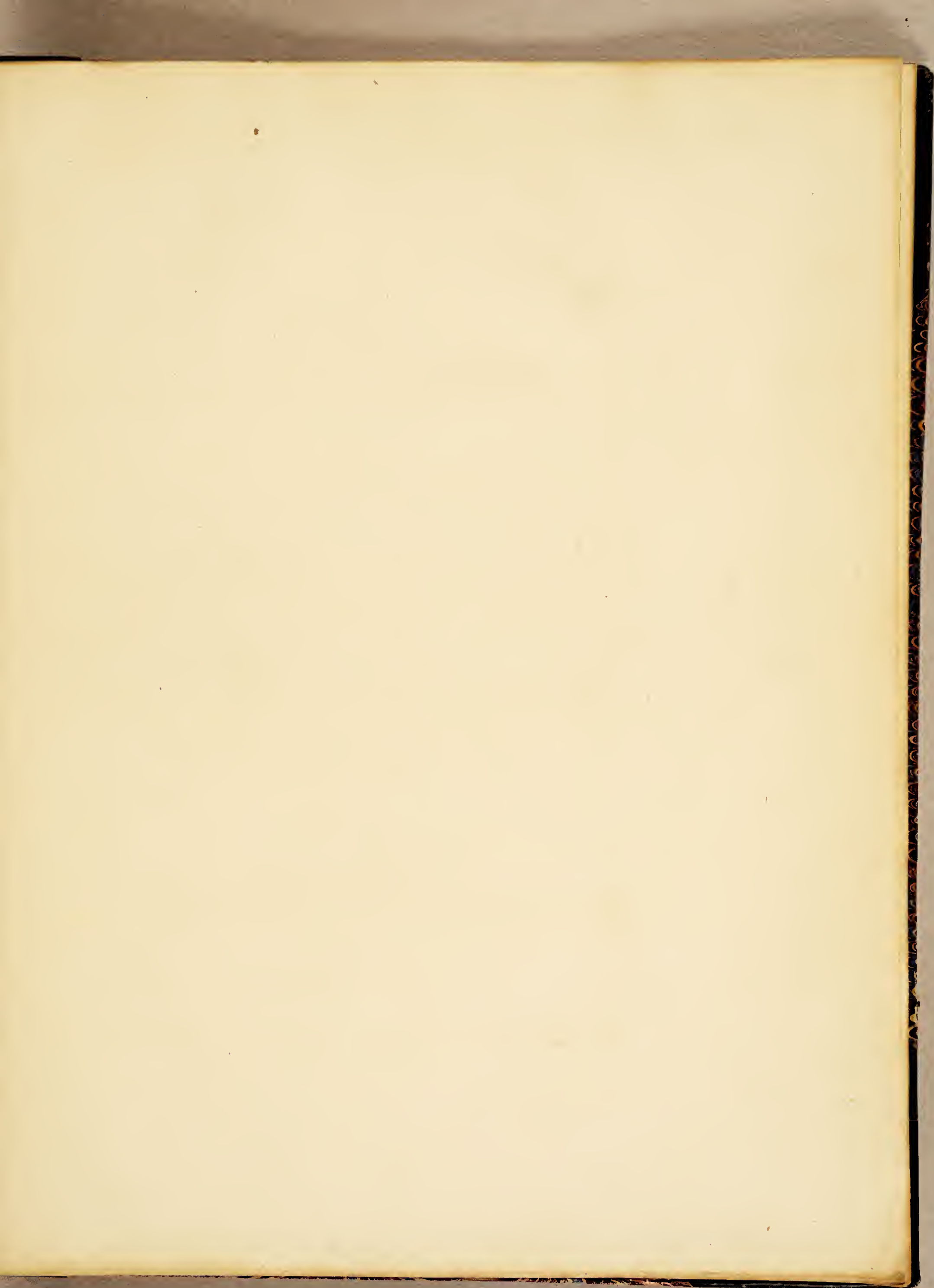
Fourthly, May it please your Excellencies, the high and mighty States generall, to be mindfull, that the Articles of the forbearance, which they contracted with the King of *Great Britaine*, the 7 of *Septemb.* 1625. doe comprehend the *Palatinate*, and whatsoever concernes the same, confirmed with very powerful and expresse words and termes against the House of *Spaine* and her adherents. His Maiestie confidently reposing, that your Excellencies would carefully be mindfull of all this, and take into consideration the faithfull Seruices, which his Maiesties Predecessors, as namely his Father and Grandfathers, haue done vnto this State.

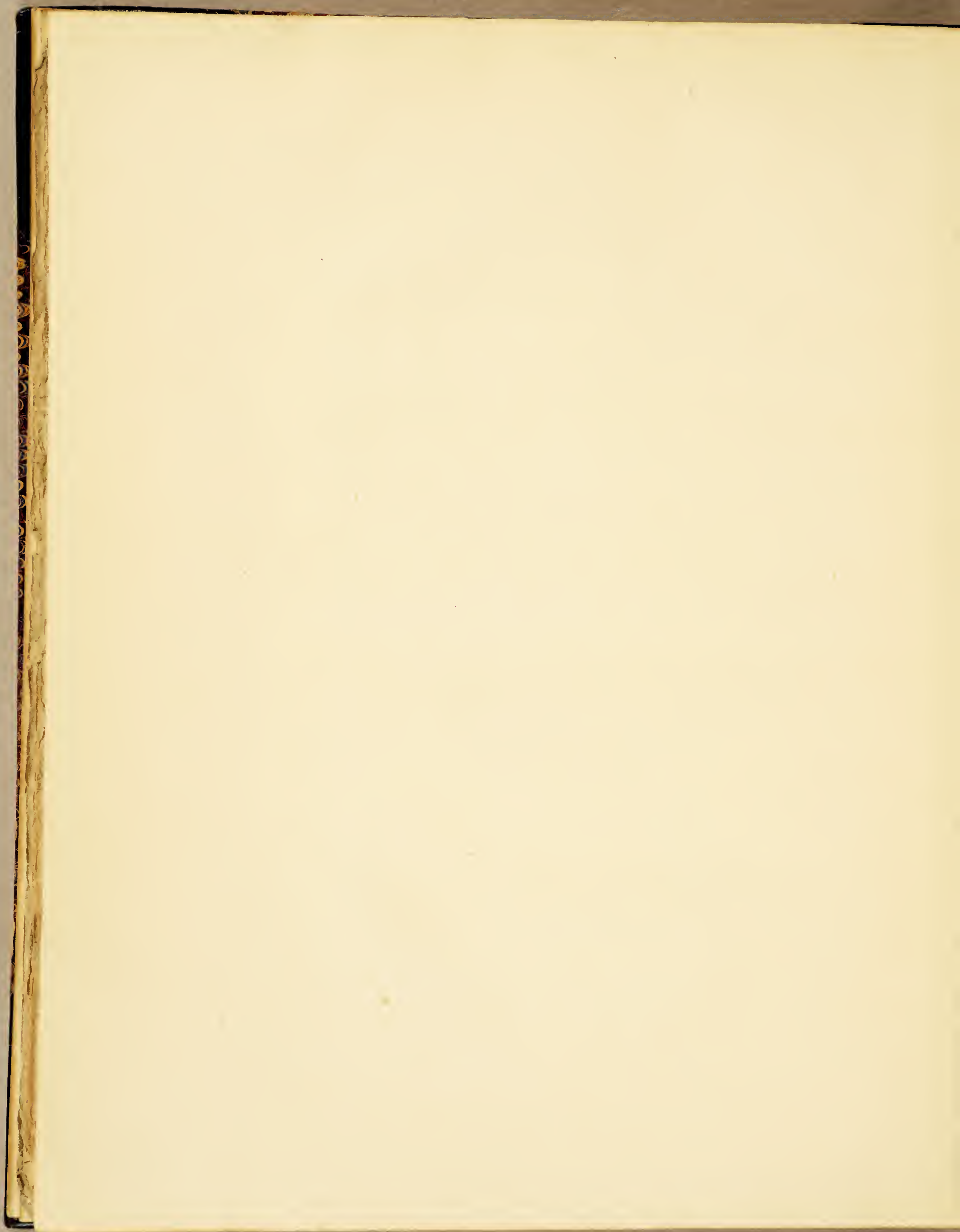
Fiftly, this also is to be held for a certaine, that if the *Palatinate* be wholly excluded in this Treaty of a Truce, which is now propounded and proffered vnto your Excellencies, this would inforce an irreparable losse and hinderance to the restitution of his Maiesty, and consequently to all the affaires of whole *Germany*, which haue their relation and reflexe vnto the v-nited Prouinces. But aboue all & in conclusion, herein is not oaly handled the particular of his Maiesty,
but

but also the repairing, as also the liberty and maintenance of the reformed Churches, which at this day so heavily groane vnder the burden and yoke of *Antichrist*; and the which doe incessantly and feruently intreat the Lord for the welfare and prosperity of these vnited Pröuinces. Inſomuch, that whatſoeuer your Excellencies ſhall doe in this particular, will ſerue much for the magnifying of Gods glory, and (which is the onely ſcope or marke to which all our actions ought to bee directed) to the refreshing and eaſing of many oppreſſed and diſtreſſed hearts; and hereby allure Gods bleſſing vpon your Countries, and gaine immortall praiſe to your Excellencies, and more and more increaſe the obliegement of His Maieſtie and his Successors to your Excellencies. And your Excellencies may be aſſured, that His Maieſtie and His, being reſtored to the Inheritance of their Fathers, ſhall euer bee carefull to tender your Excellencies all bounden dutie and ſeruiſe of ſincere loue, and euerlaſting acknowledgment, as often as time, meanes, and opportunity ſhall be afforded.

(* * *)

FINIS.





A translation of Asher, 130

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